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Compilation on the Dominican Republic

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1, 2]

2. Several human rights bodies and mechanisms invited the Dominican Republic to become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[3] the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,[4] the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[5] the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[6] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure,[7] the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Statelessness and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[8]

3. The United Nations country team noted that the Dominican Republic had not extended a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Committee.[9] The Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, recommended that the Dominican Republic should extend an open invitation to special procedures.[10]

4. The Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed their concern at Constitutional Court ruling No. TC/0256/14 (2014) declaring unconstitutional the instrument accepting the competence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.[11] The Human Rights Committee supported the State's expressed intention to accept such competence.[12]

5. The United Nations country team welcomed the technical assistance provided by a senior adviser from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights between August 2014 and June 2018. Besides providing advice within the United Nations system, the adviser had provided technical support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the drafting of the National Human Rights Plan and had helped the Ombudsman's Office to strengthen its internal capacity in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).[13]

III. National human rights framework[14]

6. The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights welcomed the National Development Strategy (2010–2030).[15] The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the Dominican Republic include action lines on persons with disabilities in the Strategy,[16] and that the perspective of persons with disabilities be mainstreamed in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.[17] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged the State party to establish independent oversight mechanisms to track progress towards the Goals.[18]

7. In 2017, the Human Rights Committee expressed its concern at the delay in the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan.[19] The United Nations country team urged the Dominican Republic to approve the National Human Rights Plan and to begin its implementation as soon as possible.[20]

8. The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Committee welcomed the appointment of the Ombudsman in 2013.[21] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights observed that the Ombudsman's Office did not have the capacity or independence to carry out its human rights mandate,[22] while the Human Rights Committee was concerned that the Office was not in full compliance with the Paris Principles.[23] The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, the United Nations country team and the Human Rights Committee recommended that the Dominican Republic enable the Office to carry out its mandate effectively, independently and in full compliance with the Paris Principles.[24] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights encouraged the State party to ensure that the Ombudsman applied for accreditation from the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.[25] The United Nations country team made a similar recommendation.[26]

9. The United Nations country team reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had launched a system for monitoring the fulfilment of recommendations for compiling information and tracking the implementation of recommendations made by the various human rights mechanisms.[27] The Human Rights Committee welcomed the establishment of the system for tracking the implementation of United Nations recommendations.[28]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[29]

10. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at the lack of a comprehensive legal framework against discrimination.[30] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the Dominican Republic adopt the bill on equality and non-discrimination, and that it include all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, define direct and indirect discrimination, prohibit discrimination in both the public and the private

spheres and incorporate provisions on redress.[31] The United Nations country team made a similar recommendation.[32]

11. The Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were concerned at reported systematic and continued racial discrimination against Haitians and persons of Haitian descent.[33] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged the Dominican Republic to adopt all necessary legislative and administrative measures to combat all forms of discrimination against such persons.[34]

12. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at reports of discrimination, violence and assault, including by the police, against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and in particular at the high rate of violence against transgender persons. It recommended that the Dominican Republic adopt laws to prohibit discrimination and hate crimes on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity.[35] The United Nations country team recommended that the Dominican Republic promote and protect the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by advancing the affirmative action measures, public policies and legislation necessary to combat structural discrimination against persons belonging to this group.[36]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[37]

13. The Human Rights Committee welcomed the adoption of the Organic Act on the National Police No. 590-16 (2016) and the regulations on the use of force.[38] The United Nations country team indicated that the Organic Act on the National Police took a more preventive approach and addressed issues related to use of force and strengthening internal and external oversight mechanisms.[39]

14. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at reports of police brutality and the excessive use of force by law enforcement personnel, in particular by the national police, and at reports of the large number of extrajudicial executions.[40] The United Nations country team reported that use of force and police abuse had been the subject of ongoing concern and urged the national police authorities to review and enhance training concerning the use of force and use of firearms.[41]

15. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reports of persistently high levels of prison overcrowding and inadequate living conditions, and the insufficient use of alternatives to incarceration. It recommended that the Dominican Republic improve detention conditions and reduce overcrowding by modernizing the prison system, promoting alternatives to deprivation of liberty and using pretrial detention only in exceptional cases.[42] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party ensure adequate living conditions in prisons.[43]

16. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that the Dominican Republic prohibit the use of isolation cells and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment, prosecute alleged perpetrators and punish those convicted, and designate a supervisory body to monitor detention centres.[44]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[45]

17. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the lack of effective guarantees of judicial independence and the fact that the composition of the National Council of the Judiciary did not guarantee that the selection process would ensure the independence, ability and integrity of judges.[46]

18. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the efforts made by the State party to strengthen the capacities of members of the judiciary in adopting a gender perspective when applying the law in cases involving violence against women, sexual violence and femicide, such as the project to strengthen the implementation of a policy on gender within the judiciary (2015–2019).[47] It recommended that the Dominican Republic adopt the law on access to justice for victims of domestic violence.[48]

19. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reported corruption at all levels of government and the surrounding impunity.[49] According to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the efforts made to prevent corruption were not effective enough.[50] Several Committees recommended that the Dominican Republic combat and eradicate corruption,[51] investigate all cases of corruption and punish those responsible,[52] address the underlying causes of corruption and ensure transparency in public administration.[53]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[54]

20. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at violence and intimidation against human rights defenders and journalists.[55] The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about reports of hostility and harassment faced by human rights defenders advocating for the rights of Haitian migrants and Dominicans of Haitian descent or denouncing child exploitation and trafficking.[56] The International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted the emerging cases of acts of violence and threats against trade union leaders.[57] The Human Rights Committee recommended that the Dominican Republic effectively investigate incidents of violence and intimidation against human rights defenders and journalists, and punish perpetrators.[58] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the Dominican Republic raise awareness of the importance of the work carried out by human rights defenders.[59]

21. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted that the Dominican Republic should decriminalize defamation and subsequently incorporate it into Civil Code, in accordance with international standards.[60]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[61]

22. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that trafficking in persons, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation persisted, and involved primarily women, children and persons of Haitian origin.[62] The Committee on the Rights of the Child referred to the increase in the number of Haitian children trafficked for forced labour.[63]

23. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted that unaccompanied minors arriving from Haiti were particularly vulnerable to multiple forms of exploitation and that many of these children were victims of smuggling and trafficking by mafia gangs that moved them across the border.[64] She therefore recommended that the Dominican Republic step up investigations at the border with Haiti with a view to dismantling criminal structures engaged in the smuggling, trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, including the children of Haitian nationals living in the Dominican Republic.[65]

24. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at reports of labour exploitation and forced labour, particularly those concerning workers of Haitian origin, especially in the sugar industry. It recommended that the Dominican Republic prevent forced labour, punish those responsible and ensure that labour law was enforced through effective inspections and the imposition of penalties.[66] The ILO Committee of Experts noted that the Dominican Republic was a source, transit and destination country for children who were trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour.[67]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[68]

25. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the high rates of unemployment and underemployment and the large number of workers employed in the informal economy.[69] The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities found that the number of persons with disabilities in formal employment was insufficient,[70] and the Human Rights Committee noted the low employment rate of women with disabilities.[71] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the Dominican

Republic design a comprehensive employment policy targeting primarily young people, women and persons with disabilities.[72]

26. The ILO Committee of Experts observed that there were still marked differences in the gender wage gap in various regions of the country, in some cases reaching 25 per cent.[73]

27. The ILO Committee of Experts referred to cases of discrimination against Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian origin and dark-skinned Dominicans in all aspects of employment and occupation.[74]

28. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted the substandard working conditions of women in certain sectors, such as free trade zones and the agricultural and domestic service sectors.[75] It recommended that the State party guarantee, in both law and in practice, equal pay for work of equal value for men and women.[76]

29. The Committee was concerned that the rights to collective bargaining and to strike were limited by excessive legal requirements.[77] It urged the State party to bring its legislation on trade union rights into line with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).[78]

30. The Committee on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women noted the amendments made by the State party to the Labour Code abolishing compulsory pregnancy testing and HIV/AIDS testing as a condition of employment, and programmes to prevent related forms of discrimination.[79]

2. Right to social security[80]

31. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged the State party to develop a social security system that guaranteed universal social protection coverage and provided appropriate benefits for all workers and persons, especially those disadvantaged and marginalized, including migrants of Haitian origin.[81]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living[82]

32. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted that social protection measures had enabled the Dominican Republic to make significant progress in the fight against poverty but that the vulnerability of families and levels of inequality had increased.[83] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the high levels of poverty, extreme poverty and inequality, especially in the cases of Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian descent, Afrodescendants and persons living in rural areas.[84]

33. Despite the efforts made by the State party, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights regretted the insufficient investment in housing, including social housing, and the substandard housing conditions in the *bateyes*. It therefore recommended that the Dominican Republic adopt a comprehensive social housing strategy.[85] It also urged the State party to protect against forced eviction by adopting an appropriate legal framework.[86]

34. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the insufficient drinking water supply and the limited access to adequate sanitation systems, particularly in rural areas.[87]

4. Right to health[88]

35. Despite the efforts made by the State party under the Ten-Year National Health Plan, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remained concerned at the low investment in health and at the inequality in terms of access to health.[89] The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that the Dominican Republic increase its health budget.[90] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the Dominican Republic make further efforts to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of health care, particularly in rural and remote areas.[91] The United Nations country team noted that the State party had succeeded in increasing the extent to which health security

was accessible by establishing access to family health insurance as a right for all. Coverage had risen from 28 per cent of the total population in 2007 to 73.3 per cent in 2017.[92]

36. The United Nations country team noted that maternal and neonatal mortality rates remained above the average for Latin America and the Caribbean, that more than 80 per cent of maternal and neonatal deaths were preventable and the causes were linked to the low quality of health-care services.[93] The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted that maternal mortality was the second highest cause of death among girls and young women between the ages of 14 and 23 years old.[94] The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights raised similar concerns.[95]

37. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the complete ban on voluntary terminations of pregnancy, the violation of which carried a sentence of up to 20 years in prison, and the fact that the ban led to a large number of unsafe abortions and a high rate of maternal mortality.[96] It recommended that the Dominican Republic amend its legislation to guarantee safe, legal and effective access to voluntary termination of pregnancy, and not to impose criminal sanctions on women and girls who underwent an abortion.[97]

38. Various Committees were concerned at the continuingly high rate of teenage pregnancy.[98] The Committee on the Rights of the Child stressed that some adolescent pregnancies were the result of sexual violence[99] and that many maternal deaths were of adolescent girls.[100] The United Nations country team recommended that the Dominican Republic redouble its efforts in this area in order to make preventing teenage pregnancy a State priority.[101]

39. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that the Dominican Republic ensure the sustainability of the HIV/AIDS programme, including for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.[102]

5. Right to education[103]

40. The United Nations country team reported that the Dominican Republic had increased the budget allocated to pre-university education to 4 per cent of gross domestic product and acknowledged that the State party had made considerable efforts to improve its education system. It also noted that, while primary education attendance had increased, to 92 per cent at present, improving secondary school attendance, which was currently 55 per cent, and rising slowly, remained a challenge.[104] Despite several initiatives to increase school attendance, as well as the quality and access to basic education, the ILO Committee of Experts observed that major disparities in secondary school attendance in relation to the rate of primary school persisted.[105] The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted that the introduction of the extended-day programme in schools had allowed for significant advances to be made.[106]

41. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the Ten-Year Education Plan 2008–2018 and the increase in educational coverage,[107] while the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights welcomed the efforts made to increase education spending and to improve school infrastructure.[108] It expressed its concern, however, at the poor quality of instruction and the high dropout and repetition rates, particularly at the primary level.[109] The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the high number of dropouts among pregnant girls and adolescent mothers.[110] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the Dominican Republic enhance the quality of instruction and adopt appropriate measures to reduce the school dropout and repetition rates at all levels of education, especially among marginalized and disadvantaged students.[111] UNESCO made a similar recommendation.[112]

42. The Committee on the Rights of the Child referred to the still insufficient educational infrastructure, to the high number of dropouts among pregnant girls and adolescent mothers,[113] and to the high rate of violence and bullying among students.[114] UNESCO noted that extreme social inequality had a significant negative influence on school enrolment and the education environment.[115] It therefore recommended that the State take measures to improve education quality, which could be provided through adequate school infrastructure and a learning environment free of school violence.[116]

43. According to UNESCO, inclusive education still faced great challenges in the Dominican Republic, especially with regard to students with disabilities and children of Haitian descent.[117] The United Nations country team recommended that the Dominican Republic strengthen its efforts to improve the quality of education, to extend the educational inclusion of children with disabilities and to foster the expansion of technical and vocational training centres.[118] The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities made similar recommendations.[119]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[120]

44. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the National Gender Equality and Equity Plan (2007–2017).[121] The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the Dominican Republic include women and girls with disabilities in the work and policies of the Ministry for Women.[122]

45. The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned at persistent discrimination against and gender stereotyping of women and girls, which contributed to the high prevalence of gender-based violence, particularly against girls of Haitian origin.[123]

46. Despite the significant efforts made by the State party, the Human Rights Committee remained concerned at the high rates of violence against women, including domestic violence, and at the persistently high number of femicides and rapes.[124] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women regretted that the bill to combat violence against women had not yet been adopted and that no steps had been taken to implement a national plan of action to prevent and combat such violence.[125] The United Nations country team recommended that the Dominican Republic promote women's right to a life free from violence by building consensual support for a comprehensive law on the prevention, treatment, punishment and eradication of violence against women and for the allocation of greater resources to the Ministry of Women.[126]

47. The Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were concerned about the limited participation of women in political and public life, and their underrepresentation in both the public and private sectors. They recommended that the Dominican Republic make further efforts to increase women's representation and participation, including through temporary special measures.[127] The United Nations country team reported that the 2016 elections had brought advances in the political participation of women but that women were still underrepresented in ministries, decentralized agencies, diplomatic missions and provincial government.[128]

2. Children[129]

48. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the Policy on Early Childhood (2013)[130] and recommended that the Dominican Republic allocate adequate resources to the Comprehensive Early Childhood Protection and Care Plan (2013).[131] The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children recommended that the Dominican Republic strengthen the National Council for Children and Adolescents and provide it with the technical and financial resources needed to fulfil its mandate.[132] The Committee on the Rights of the Child made a similar recommendation.[133]

49. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that a significant number of children under the age of 5 were not registered, and the Human Rights Committee expressed its concern at the low rate of birth registration.[134] The Human Rights Committee recommended that the Dominican Republic make further efforts to ensure that all children born in its territory were registered and issued with an official birth certificate.[135] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights made a similar recommendation.[136]

50. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children indicated that the Dominican Republic had the highest rate of child marriage in Latin America and the Caribbean and that girls were most likely to be affected, in violation of their rights to health, education and

development.[137] She also recommended that the Dominican Republic raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both men and women, without exception, and that child marriage be defined as an offence in the Criminal Code.[138] The Committee on the Rights of the Child made similar recommendations.[139]

51. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children expressed concern about the multiple forms of sale, exploitation and sexual abuse of children that persisted in the Dominican Republic, and about the sexual violence to which children were exposed within families.[140] The Committee on the Rights of the Child referred to the high prevalence of corporal punishment of children.141 It recommended that the State adopt a comprehensive law that addressed all forms of violence and explicitly prohibited corporal punishment in all settings.[142]

52. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the high prevalence of sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents, particularly of Haitian descent, including by foreign tourists, and cases involving the Roman Catholic Church.[143] According to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the privileges afforded to members of the Catholic clergy had constituted barriers to the prosecution of some clerics.[144]

53. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted that the incidence of sexual exploitation of children was concentrated mainly in coastal towns such as Bávaro, Boca Chica, Cabarete, Las Terrenas and Sosúa.[145] She recommended that the Dominican Republic introduce a sustainable tourism development strategy within the Ministry of Tourism that included a child sex tourism prevention plan spearheaded by the Ministry in conjunction with the private sector, migration authorities, police, airports, the Special Corps for Tourism Security, the National Council for Children and Adolescents, the Attorney General's Office and the various countries of origin of tourists.[146]

54. The United Nations country team mentioned that the State party had made significant efforts to strengthen its capacity to prosecute such offences, especially online pornography.[147]

55. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted that she had received reports of other forms of sale and exploitation of children, including labour exploitation in domestic work, farming and sport, and also in forced begging.[148] The Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child were concerned at the rate of child labour, especially in domestic work, farming and in hazardous work.[149] The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that more than half of child workers did not attend school, and that many suffered violence.[150]

56. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about large number of children sentenced to prison and subjected to prolonged pretrial detention, and the inefficient functioning of the juvenile justice system.[151]

3. Persons with disabilities

57. Four Committees welcomed the adoption of the Organic Act on Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities (Act No. 5-13) of 8 January 2013.[152] The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the Dominican Republic review its legislation with a view to removing terminology and provisions contrary to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[153] It also recommended that the State amend the Civil Code to recognize the full legal capacity of all persons with disabilities.[154]

58. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the Dominican Republic establish mechanisms for permanent consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities, and include them in the decision-making structures of the National Council on Disability.[155] The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged the State to ensure coordination between the National Council on Disability and the National Council for Children and Adolescents.[156]

59. While welcoming the National Accessibility Plan,[157] the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the Dominican Republic adopt standards and

regulations on accessibility to the physical environment, transport, information and communication, in line with the Convention.[158]

60. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities called upon the Dominican Republic to provide persons with disabilities in criminal proceedings with guarantees of due process and reasonable accommodation.[159]

61. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at reports of discrimination against persons with disabilities with regard to access to basic services, education and employment.[160]

62. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, concerned at the forced medical and psychiatric treatment of persons with disabilities, recommended that the Dominican Republic prohibit medical treatment without the free and informed consent of the person with disabilities concerned.[161] It also recommended that the State prohibit the forced sterilization of women and girls with disabilities.[162] The Human Rights Committee made a similar recommendation.[163]

63. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the Dominican Republic recognize Dominican Sign Language as an official language and implement a sign language training strategy for public sector personnel, and that it encourage the inclusion of education in sign language at educational institutions.[164]

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples[165]

64. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about persistent racial discrimination against persons of African descent. It recommended that the Dominican Republic take steps to combat discrimination against them, and urged it to develop a data-collection methodology that took into account the multi-ethnic composition of the population and incorporated an ethnic variable based on the criterion of self-identification.[166]

65. The Committee recommended that the Dominican Republic take all necessary steps to strengthen the protection of cultural rights and respect for cultural diversity by fostering an enabling environment for Afrodescendent communities.[167]

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[168]

66. The United Nations country team reported that the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals launched at the end of 2013 had allowed approximately 260,000 persons, of a total of 288,000 applicants under the Plan, to have their migration status regularized. During the period there had been a marked increase in immigration from Venezuela, as well as an increase in deportations and cases of trafficking in human beings involving Venezuelan nationals.[169]

67. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at the vulnerability of Haitian migrants and the violence and assaults to which they were subjected.[170] It was also concerned at high number of persons of Haitian origin deported, and at reports of mass, arbitrary deportations and expulsions, including pushbacks at the border, which were carried out in the absence of procedural safeguards.[171] It recommended that the Dominican Republic revise its laws and practices to ensure that deportations and expulsions were carried out in compliance with international standards.[172] The Committee on the Rights of the Child also recommended that the Dominican Republic make further efforts to adopt coordination protocols with Haiti.[173]

68. The Human Rights Committee referred to reported deportations of unaccompanied minors and the vulnerability of a large number of unaccompanied Haitian migrant children.[174] The Committee on the Rights of the Child observed that the majority of child migrants, most of them from Haiti, lacked residential permits and adequate access to services and were frequently victims of exploitation, discrimination and violence.[175]

69. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the inefficient functioning of the National Refugee Commission.[176] The Human Rights Committee expressed its concern at the extremely low number of people granted asylum, the restrictive

criteria for admission and the inadequate procedural safeguards for asylum seekers and refugee claimants, which placed them at risk of refoulement.[177] The Committee recommended that the Dominican Republic protect asylum seekers and refugee claimants, including Haitian and non-Haitian minors and migrants, in keeping with international standards, by revising its admissibility criteria and application and appeal procedures.[178]

70. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that the Dominican Republic provide access to education, health, shelter and other services to child refugees and asylum seekers.[179]

6. Stateless persons[180]

71. The Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child regretted Constitutional Court ruling No. TC/0168/13 (2013), which had left thousands of Dominicans, mostly of Haitian descent, without Dominican nationality and in a statelessness situation, and that the State had not complied with the August 2014 judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of *Expelled Dominicans and Haitians v. Dominican Republic*. Information referred to a large number of first-generation immigrants and their descendants, whose Dominican nationality had been denied as a result of ruling No. TC/0168/13.[181]

72. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights found it regrettable that, pursuant to the ruling of the Constitutional Court, persons of Haitian descent born in the State party and who had lived there for decades had retroactively been deprived of their nationality.[182]

73. The United Nations country team reported that, in response to Constitutional Court decision 169-13, which had deprived an indeterminate number of people of Dominican nationality, the Dominican Republic had promulgated Act No. 169/14.[183] While Act No. 169/14 mitigated the consequences of the decision, the Human Rights Committee was concerned at its limited scope and the unreasonable procedures and requirements it had created.[184] The Committee was concerned about the situation of persons in group A, who had not received their nationality documents; persons in group B, who were still awaiting naturalization in order to recover their Dominican nationality and who had been unable to register during the special registration process; and persons born between 18 April 2007 and 26 January 2010.[185]

74. The United Nations country team reported that the Act had allowed for validation of the birth certificates of 55,000 persons born in the country whose births had been registered (group A) but that official statistics for the number of persons who had received their identity documents were still unavailable. The Act had also introduced a special registration procedure for persons born in the country who had never had a birth certificate (group B). However, of a total of 8,755 such persons, only 5,500 had had their naturalization requests approved and were in the process of applying for permanent residence: the application process had to be initiated in the capital city, and persons over the age of 18 years were ineligible. The United Nations country team added that the naturalization procedure had not been properly explained and publicized to this group.[186]

75. According to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, despite the adoption of Act No. 169/14, a significant number of persons of Haitian descent were stateless.[187] The Human Rights Committee was concerned at reports of lack of access to basic services among individuals without Dominican nationality documents, including children, and at the denial of their civil and political rights.[188]

76. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the Dominican Republic restore the Dominican nationality of all persons affected by ruling No. TC/0168/13, including by enforcing the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 2014.[189]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Dominican Republic will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/DOIndex.aspx.
[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.1–98.21 and 98.31–98.33.
[3] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 68–69 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 76. See also United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of the Dominican Republic, para. 11, and A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 74 (a).
[4] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 68–69 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 76. See also United Nations country team submission, para. 11.
[5] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 68–69 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 76.
[6] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 76.
[7] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 68–69 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 75 See also United Nations country team submission, para. 11, and A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 74 (a).
[8] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 28 (d), E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 22 (d) and CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 26 (b). See also United Nations country team submission, para. 11, A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 74 (a), and the letter dated 15 April 2016 from Human Rights Committee addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/SharedDocuments/DOM/INT_CCPR_FUL_DOM_23625_S.pdf.
[9] United Nations country team submission, para. 22.
[10] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 80 (a).
[11] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 5, E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 5 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 78.
[12] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 6. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 6 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 79.
[13] United Nations country team submission, para. 25. See also OHCHR, "Human Rights in the Field: Americas", in *OHCHR Report 2017*, p. 242.
[14] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.22–98.29.
[15] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 5 (c) and 9 and E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 4 (b).
[16] CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 5.
[17] Ibid., para. 61.
[18] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 70.
[19] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 5. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 4 (d).
[20] United Nations country team submission, para. 19.
[21] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 5 (b) and CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 7.
[22] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 13.
[23] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 7. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 13.
[24] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 8. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 14 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 14 (c), A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 75 (c) and United Nations country team submission, para. 15.
[25] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 14. See also CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 8 and OHCHR, "Human Rights in the Field: Americas", in *OHCHR Report 2017*, p. 243.
[26] United Nations country team submission, para. 15.
[27] Ibid., para. 21. See also OHCHR, "Human Rights in the Field: Americas", in *OHCHR Report 2017*, p. 242.
[28] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 3 (b).
[29] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.37–98.39, 98.42–98.43 and 98.109–98.111.
[30] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 9–10. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 19.
[31] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 20.
[32] United Nations country team submission, para. 37.
[33] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 9 and E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 21. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 17 (c).
[34] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 22 (a). See also CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 10.
[35] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 9–10. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 25 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 17 (d).
[36] United Nations country team submission, paras. 38–43. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 26.
[37] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.41 and 98.44–98.53.

[38] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 3 (c). See also para. 17, and OHCHR, "Human Rights in the Field: Americas", in *OHCHR Report 2017*, p. 243.
[39] United Nations country team submission, para. 10.
[40] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 17. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 71 (e).
[41] United Nations country team submission, paras. 30–32.
[42] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 21–22. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 62–63 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 71 (c) and (f) and 72 (d)–(f).
[43] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 63.
[44] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 72 (g) and (h).
[45] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/26/15, para. 98.75.
[46] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 27–28.
[47] Letter dated 26 April 2017 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/SharedDocuments/DOM/INT_CEDAW_FUL_DOM_27289_E.pdf. See also CEDAW/C/DOM/CO/6-7/Add.1, para. 2.
[48] Letter dated 26 April 2017 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 3.
[49] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 29.
[50] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 15.
[51] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 12 (d), E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 16 and CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 30.
[52] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 30 and E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 16.
[53] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 16.
[54] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.77–98.78.
[55] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 31. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 9–10.
[56] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 15.
[57] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P11110_COUNTRY_ID,P11110_COUNTRY_NAME,P11110_COMMENT_YEAR:3300824,102930,Dominican Republic,2016.
[58] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 32. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 10 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 16.
[59] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 10.
[60] UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of the Dominican Republic, para. 17.
[61] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.36, 98.68 and 98.71–98.74.
[62] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 19. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 33 (a) and 69.
[63] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 69 (a).
[64] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 22.
[65] Ibid., para. 78 (b).
[66] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 19-20. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 66 (b).
[67] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P11110_COUNTRY_ID,P11110_COUNTRY_NAME,P11110_COMMENT_YEAR:3335486,102930,Dominican Republic,2017.
[68] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.69–98.70 and 98.79.
[69] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 30.
[70] CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 50.
[71] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 9.
[72] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 31 (a).
[73] See https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P11110_COUNRY_ID,P11110_COUNTRY_NAME,P11110_COMMENT_YEAR:3298476,102930,Dominican Republic,2016.
[74] See https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P11110_COUNRY_ID,P11110_COUNTRY_NAME,P11110_COMMENT_YEAR:3297688,102930,DominicanRepublic,2016.
[75] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 34.
[76] Ibid., para. 35 (d).
[77] Ibid., para. 39. See also CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 31–32.
[78] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 40. See also CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 32.

[79] Letter dated 26 April 2017 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 4. See also CEDAW/C/DOM/CO/6-7/Add.1, paras. 47–61.
[80] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/26/15, para. 98.90.
[81] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 42.
[82] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.80–98.87.
[83] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 41.
[84] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 48. See also CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 53 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 48 (c).
[85] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 51–52.
[86] Ibid., para. 54.
[87] Ibid., para. 51. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 50 (f).
[88] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.91–98.99.
[89] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 55. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 11 and 49.
[90] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 12 (a). See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 56.
[91] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 56. See also CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 47 (a).
[92] United Nations country team submission, para. 75.
[93] Ibid., paras. 27–28.
[94] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 41.
[95] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 55. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 49.
[96] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 15. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 59 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 51 (c).
[97] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 16. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 52 (d).
[98] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 15–16, E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 59 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 51 (a) and 52 (b) and (c).
[99] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 33 (c).
[100] Ibid., para. 51 (b).
[101] United Nations country team submission, para. 73.
[102] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 54 (a).
[103] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.100–98.106.
[104] United Nations country team submission, paras. 50–54.
[105] See: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P11110_COUTRY_ID,P11110_COUNTRY_NAME,P11110_COMMENT_YEAR:3335494,102930,Dominican Republic,2017.
[106] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 41.
[107] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 57.
[108] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 64. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 11.
[109] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 64 (a) and (c). See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 57 (c).
[110] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 57 (f).
[111] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 65 (a) and (d). See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 58 (b) (d) and 66 (d).
[112] UNESCO submission, p. 6.
[113] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 57 (e) and (f).
[114] Ibid., para. 31 (c).
[115] UNESCO submission, para. 11.
[116] Ibid., p. 6.
[117] Ibid., para. 13.
[118] United Nations country team submission, para. 55.
[119] CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, paras. 44 and 45 (a) and (b). See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 48 (a).
[120] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.34–98.35, 98.54–98.67 and 98.88–98.89.
[121] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 5 (d); see also para. 17.
[122] CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, paras. 10–11.
[123] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 17 (b) and 18 (c). See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 27.
[124] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 13–14. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 31 (a) and 32 (c), CCPR/C/DOM/CO/5/Add.1, paras. 4–41, and the letter dated 15 April 2016 from the Human Rights Committee addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, pp. 1–2.
[125] Letter dated 26 April 2017 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1. See also CEDAW/C/DOM/CO/6-7/Add.1, paras. 1 and 3 (a).
[126] United Nations country team submission, para. 63.

[127] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 11–12 and E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 27 and 28 (b).
[128] United Nations country team submission, para. 58.
[129] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.87–98.88, 98.101–98.103, 98.108 and 98.127.
[130] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 5 (a) and 9.
[131] Ibid., para. 46.
[132] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 75 (a).
[133] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 42 (g) (c) (e) (b) (f).
[134] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 46 and CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 33. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 25.
[135] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 34. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 26 (a).
[136] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 47. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 26 (b) and (c).
[137] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, paras. 14–17. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 37–38 and CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 33.
[138] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 74 b).
[139] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 37–38. See also CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, paras. 33–34.
[140] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, paras. 9–13.
[141] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 31 (b).
[142] Ibid., para. 32 (a).
[143] Ibid., paras. 33 (a) and 35. See also E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 44 and CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 19.
[144] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 44. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 35 and 36 (c), and E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 45 (b).
[145] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, paras. 18 and 63–67.
[146] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 79 (g) and (i). See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 34 (g)–(h).
[147] United Nations country team submission, para. 68.
[148] A/HRC/37/60/Add.1, para. 25.
[149] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 19, E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 44 and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 65 (a).
[150] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 65 (d). See also CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, paras. 32 and 33 (a), CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 66 (a) and (b), E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 45 (c) and (d), and CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 20.
[151] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 71–72.
[152] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 3 (a), CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 3 (b), E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 4 (a) and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 3 (a) and 47.
[153] CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 5.
[154] Ibid., para. 21.
[155] Ibid., para. 7.
[156] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 48 (d).
[157] CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 3 (c).
[158] Ibid., para. 17; see also paras. 23, 25, 55 and 57 (b).
[159] Ibid., para. 29.
[160] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 9. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, paras. 17 and 48.
[161] CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, paras. 30–31.
[162] Ibid., para. 35.
[163] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 16.
[164] CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 41.
[165] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/26/15, para. 98.40.
[166] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 23–24.
[167] Ibid., para. 67.
[168] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.107–98.108 and 98.120–98.124.
[169] United Nations country team submission, paras. 44–46.
[170] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 9.
[171] Ibid., para. 23.
[172] Ibid., para. 24 (a).
[173] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 64 (b).
[174] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 23. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 63.
[175] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 63.
[176] Ibid., para. 61.
[177] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 23. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 61.
[178] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 24 (b), (c) and (d). See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 62 (b) and (c), CCPR/C/DOM/CO/5/Add.1, paras. 2 – 3 and the letter dated 15 April 2016 from the Human Rights Committee addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1.
[179] CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 62 (d).

[180] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/15, paras. 98.112–98.119 and 98.125–98.133.
[181] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 25, E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, paras. 5 and 21, and CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 27. See also CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, para. 36 and the letter dated 15 April 2016 from the Human Rights Committee addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
[182] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 21.
[183] United Nations country team submission, paras. 33–35.
[184] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 25. See also CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 27 and the letter dated 15 April 2016 from the Human Rights Committee addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
[185] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 25. See also the letter dated 15 April 2016 from the Human Rights Committee addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
[186] United Nations country team submission, paras. 33–35.
[187] E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 21.
[188] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 25. See also CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1, paras. 36, 47 (c) and 49.
[189] CCPR/C/DOM/CO/6, para. 26 (a). See also para. 34, and E/C.12/DOM/CO/4, para. 22 (b)–(d), CRC/C/DOM/CO/3-5, para. 28 (a)–(c), CCPR/C/DOM/CO/5/Add.1, paras. 42–47, 51–61 and 68–71.